



GERMANS HURL BACK FOE ON BRUSSELS AS GREAT STRUGGLE OF NATIONS BEGINS; BELGIUM TO BE ONE VAST BATTLEFIELD

POPE DIES IN VATICAN ASKING PRAYERS OF WORLD FOR PEACE

Pius X Succumbs to Bronchial Attack as
Rome's Populace Kneels in Appeals
for His Preservation.

WAR GRIEF PAVED WAY FOR DISEASE

Rallies After Sinking Spell, in Which Last Rites Were
Administered, Causing False Report of Death
—Church Bells Toll News.

Rome, Aug. 20 (2:20 A. M.)—The Pope died at 1:20 o'clock this morning while thousands kneeling in the churches and before the altars in their homes were praying that he would be spared. Thousands more were congregated in St. Peter's Square, anxiously awaiting news from the Vatican.

The church bells were tolling constantly, calling their parishioners to prayer.

Following the relapse which almost ended fatally in the afternoon, the Pontiff responded for a time to the efforts of his physicians to bring him through the crisis.

His condition improved with the administration of oxygen, but signs of suffocation and diffuse bronchial inflammation were still evident. His temperature reached 103, with the pulse weak and intermittent. The chief fear was that another seizure of suffocation would mean the end.

Grief over the war in Europe caused the Pope much depression from the first outbreak, and several days ago symptoms appeared of the old bronchial affection from which the Pontiff had suffered in times past.

On Tuesday Dr. Marchiafava announced that the Pope was suffering from a simple cold and that possibly complete rest for a week would restore him to his usual health. The bronchial condition, however, spread, and on Wednesday it was announced that the Pope's condition was serious.

Dr. Amici said that the Pope's practice of living in heated rooms and breathing vitiated atmosphere, due to large assemblages in the Papal apartments, was against him, and he added that the people would now understand why the attending physicians were strongly opposed to the resumption by the Pope of collective audiences.

At times during the day the Pope had much difficulty in breathing. He suffered much from headache and inability to rid himself of the accumulation in the lungs. Stimulants were injected and oxygen administered. Several times the Pontiff revived and seemed much better. He would then speak to those about him and insist that his desires be executed.

Throughout the day Doctors Marchiafava and Amici devoted their utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive. The Cardinals were notified of the Pope's condition and some of them who entered the sickroom describe the impressive and heartrending scenes, especially when the Pontiff, rousing himself from time to time, spoke. Once he said: "In ancient times the Pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent."

The sisters of the Pope and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry del Val knelt by the side of his bed, where other Cardinals joined him, the members of the household intoning prayers.

The dying Pope, in a moment of lucidity, said: "Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in His inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

In one of these intervals he asked for Monsignor Rosa, who was recently appointed secretary of the Consistory Congregation. Monsignor Rosa had been an intimate friend of the Pope since the Pontiff was Bishop of Treviso.

As soon as he was notified he rushed to the Vatican and was immediately admitted to the apartment where the Pope was lying. Monsignor Rosa remained with the Pope and the incident was

Continued on page 7, column 3

POPE PIUS X.



ALSACE FIGHT IMMINENT

Skirmishes Near Altkirch,
Which French Now Occupy.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Delmont, Switzerland, Aug. 19.—The sound of gunfire in Alsace was again heard yesterday morning, skirmishes taking place near Altkirch, and it seems as if a battle is imminent. Large bodies of troops have been seen in Upper Alsace moving northward.

The French hold the passes and crests of the Vosges Mountains. They seem to hold the trump cards. A man who was at Altkirch when the French advance guard entered says that a woman threw a bomb into a group of French officers who were holding a consultation in the principal street.

Paris motor omnibuses have passed through the French frontier town of Delle.

BUSY ON ITALIAN FRONTIER

Austria Both Mobilizing There
and Intrenching.

Rome, Aug. 19 (via Paris).—A message received from Trent states that Austria, which hitherto has mobilized its troops with prudence, is now openly mobilizing at the Italian frontier. All tradesmen are obliged to declare their stock taken by the military authorities. A thousand workmen are engaged in constructing entrenchments. Families of Austrian officers at Riva have been advised to leave that place within twenty-four hours.

State money, archives, etc., have been transported to the interior. The number of arrests is being augmented daily. Electric power for lighting is not provided at night, as the lights might indicate the towns to aeroplanes.

FEAR PESTILENCE IN WAKE OF WAR

Belgian Military Authorities
Now Doing Their Utmost to
Avert the Danger.

By V. SIESTEEN.
(Special Correspondent of The New York
Tribune and "London Standard.")

Brussels (via London), Aug. 19.—Conditions are such at the scenes of recent fighting that there is danger of a pestilence. The military authorities are doing everything possible to avert this.

After passing villages plundered and destroyed by German troops, I find the advance guard of the Belgian army. Everywhere trenches have been made in which the men are stretched out. They look healthy and are in good spirits, impatient of waiting and anxious to face the enemy again. "Powder is more intoxicating than Belgian beer," said one of them to me.

FRENCH IN LORRAINE APPROACHING METZ

Troops in Rapid Advance Reach Morhange, Which Is
Nineteen Miles Away—Progress Continues in
Upper Alsace—Germans Retake Ville.

Paris, Aug. 19, (10:55 p. m.)—The following official statement was given out to-night:

"Latest advices are to the effect that the French army has reached Morhange (Morchingen), in Alsace-Lorraine, nineteen miles southeast of Metz. Our advance was very rapid in the afternoon beyond the River Seille, especially the central part of our line. At the end of the day we reached Delme, on one side, and Morhange on the other.

"There is a little change in the situation in Upper Alsace. We continue to advance in Vosges. The Germans have retaken the village of Ville, where we had an outpost. Our troops, debouching on the Seille, have occupied Chateau Salins and Dieuze, but face well fortified and strongly held positions. Our progress at first was necessarily slow.

"Our cavalry has had a successful encounter with the Germans at Florenville, Belgium. Very large German forces, it is announced, are crossing the Meuse between Liege and Namur.

"One of the French brigadiers has asked the commander in chief to make public the following fact: A French Hussar, made prisoner, was dragged by soldiers into an Alsatian village and his throat was cut before the villagers, who testify to the deed."

Austrian Fleet Preparing to Come Out Into the Open

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Milan, Aug. 19.—"Lo Secolo" reports that the Cattaro division of the Austrian fleet has joined the larger forces at Pola, which are preparing to come out into the open sea.

The main body of Montenegrin troops has been incorporated as an army corps in the Serbian army. The Montenegrins entered Herzegovina from Trebinje, and are now nearing Ragusa.

Germany Offered Same Pledge to Both Greece and Turkey

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Athens, Aug. 19.—It is learned from an authoritative diplomatic source that offers made by Germany to Greece to induce the latter to throw her lot with the Dual Alliance included a promise of Greek Macedonia and a guarantee of Greek possession of all the Aegean Islands.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT OR REVERSE THE WAR OF 1870?

August 19, 1870—Germans bombarded Strassburg; French army of the Rhine retreated.
August 19, 1914—French occupied Strassburg; Germans retreated to Strassburg.

MAY SHOOT HOSTAGES

Austria Warns King Nicholas
Not to Attack.

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome yesterday says a message from Cetinje states that the Montenegrin army is within two hours' march of Ragusa, a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, thirty-eight miles northwest of Cattaro.

King Nicholas, the message adds, has been notified by the Austrian authorities that if he attacks Cetinje, the large number of prominent Serbians and Montenegrins held at Ragusa as hostages will be shot. Among the hostages is Count Ivo Vopiovic, a brother of King Nicholas.

FRENCH AWAITING FOE AT NAMUR

Allied Forces, in Big Semi-circle, Prepare to Close
In on Invaders.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Ostend, Aug. 19.—According to a correspondent who has just reached here from Namur, the French were pouring up and detaching outside the town. They were concealed under provision bags, etc., from a distance by day, and arrived with helmets and cuirasses. The marked Spahis had a warm welcome, and even a low cheer from the silent crowds that washed from point to point like the restless sea.

In the evening the officers dined and took coffee in the square, to speed off in motors later to their posts. There was even a little music and singing in the hotels, for the tension is almost over. The Belgians know that their anxious, lonely task is almost ended. The rest they will face in good company.

The attempt to draw the Germans upon Namur has not succeeded, therefore they have been allowed a gap on the north to pass into the trap. They have got as far as Gembloux. Meanwhile the armies have been taking a position in vast semi-circles from Diest to Namur, curving by Quatre Bras and Wavre. Waterloo is too close to possible distractions in Brussels, but on a splendid field it is broken ground, veiling the invaders' strength.

Yesterday the long line of troops was drawn gradually in and stiffened. An engagement took place near Gembloux. The Germans were hurled back, the cuirassiers as they were advancing pushing the Germans back under the great guns placed along the northern line. The face of the fields and low hills was alive with moving troops, columns of cavalry, light guns moving into position like long snakes of infantry, an extraordinary sight in the sun among the woods and trees.

"An officer warned us in a lane on a hill," the correspondent says. "Wait here," he said. "We have run down some Germans in these woods. We waited half an hour. There was no movement in the sunny fields. Nothing was to be seen. Then suddenly on the opposite side of a field four horsemen rushed out of a wood. There was the snap of a few shots from the far side, and the next instant a running report of invisible muskets. Three horses fell, and a fourth man fell from his saddle and was dragged through the stubble. One of the other three got up, leaving his horse, walked a few paces and fell. It was a grim sight in the summer fields."

At Mazy for two hours regiment after regiment of French cavalry filed through the streets. Their helmets were covered with dust-covered linen, their cuirasses were dull with rust. A few wore gay bunches of flowers.

A line of Belgian artillery, then lighter horse and lancers, and, finally, cyclists and a detachment of Red Cross surgeons and ambulances, filed out on the hills. There were no drums or music.

The French are advancing across the Meuse, pushing forward on the offensive. There will soon be a straight diagonal line of allies from Maestricht to Belfort. The Belgians and the people of Brussels are waiting quietly, confident that the issue cannot long be delayed now.

RUSSIANS WIN FIGHTS

Repulse Austrian Attacks on
the Town of Vladimir.

London, Aug. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that a Russian official communication relates a repulse of Austrian attacks on the town of Vladimir, in the government of Volhynia, with heavy Austrian casualties, and a renewed German attack on Eydkuhnen with a division of infantry and thirty-six guns.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" sends a communication issued by the Russian General Staff reporting a prolonged engagement about thirty miles northwest of Kamenez, the capital of Podolia.

"At noon Monday," the communication says, "an Austrian cavalry division with artillery and machine guns reached the line of the small town of Kuzmin, where they engaged the Russian cavalry. After stubborn fighting, which lasted until 7 o'clock in the evening, the Austrians were beaten back with heavy casualties. The Russian casualties were small."

GERMANS DRIVE FOE BACK UPON BRUSSELS; ARMY NEARS ANTWERP

Fight Begins From Diest to Namur, Including
Waterloo—Belgian Cavalry Forced
to Retire at Centre.

EXTREME FRENCH LEFT IS STRUCK

Reported Engagement Taken to Indicate Enveloping
Movement by Kaiser's Right—Allies Advancing
Steadily in Neighborhood of Gembloux.

Brussels, Aug. 19.—It was the turn of the Germans to-day to move forward upon the enemy in considerable force. They appeared at several points on the allies' front and pressed on in overwhelming numbers. The allies gave ground slowly, evacuating the advanced positions which had been occupied as a result of yesterday's great cavalry drive.

The Germans fired several shells into Tirlemont without doing any damage, and the allies, now narrowed in the extent of their lines, occupied a new defensive position close to the capital. The next move by the invader is eagerly awaited.

Louvain is occupied. The allies are now faced by a large army, and the next twenty-four hours should witness important developments.

An engagement is reported to have taken place in Northern Limbourg. The armies in that district compose the extreme French left and the German right.

The Belgians and French are now in close junction and in contact with the advance lines of the German army.

Present indications are that the rival forces will face each other on ground extending in a great semi-circle from Diest to Namur, curving by way of Quatre-Bras and Wavre close to the historic field of Waterloo.

When the Germans showed signs of pushing forward against the Belgian centre yesterday, the cavalry division and the cyclists' corps, which have been holding the Germans' advance in check, fell back upon the main force.

Refugees from Diest, Tirlemont and other towns in that section of Belgium, who fled as the Germans approached, are coming into Brussels in great numbers. They declare that since the inhabitants vacated Tirlemont German shells have been dropping into the town and that later the Belgians broke the German advance at this place at the point of the bayonet.

The German advance posts covering the region between Gembloux and Jodoigne are being gradually pushed back before the advance of Belgian and French forces.

The Germans, it is believed, are attempting an enveloping movement northward, probably aiming to cut off Antwerp and possibly the railway to Ghent and Ostend also.

London, Aug. 20, 3 A. M.—The advance of German troops around and above Brussels, and even into what are practically the suburbs of Antwerp, is indicated in Reuter dispatches from Antwerp, which report that German cavalry has been encountered near Herenthals, fifteen miles east of Antwerp, and also near Turnhout, twenty-four miles northeast of Antwerp and close to the Dutch frontier.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Brussels gives an official communication concerning the present state of the field operations in Belgium.

"After having lost much time and a great number of men, and besides important war materials," the communication says, "the Prussian right wing has succeeded in gaining on both banks of the Meuse the ground to bring them into contact with the allies' armies."

"The German troops on the north side of the Meuse comprise sections of different army corps, whose efforts have been directed toward the capture of Liege and who are now disengaged. There also are bodies of cavalry, thanks to which the Germans have been able to make considerable disturbance and extend themselves north and south."

"On the south the allied Belgian and French armies have been able to repulse them, but to the north, on the contrary, they have had a free field and could penetrate in small bodies far into the country."

"In a word, the Germans have taken a number of our positions, but have wasted fifteen days in arriving at this result, which is greatly to the honor of our army."

Another Brussels dispatch to the Havas Agency says that according to "Le Peuple," the Germans again attacked Diest on Wednesday afternoon. They appeared to come back in force and bombarded the town, whose inhabitants fled in terror. The German artillery is also reported to have bombarded Tirlemont.

One Havas dispatch from Brussels, sent in very vague form, leads to the belief that the Germans made a surprise advance close to the Belgian positions defending Brussels. They encamped for the night, but a Belgian aviator discovered their position and revealed it to headquarters in time. Cavalry was hurried forward. The Brussels correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"It is becoming practically impossible to get news away from Brussels, as the censor forbids any information concerning the movements of the troops being published. However, it is cer-

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.	Page.	GENERAL.	Page.
Big Battle Begins in Belgium.....	1	\$25,000,000 for U. S. Food Fleet.....	3
Japanese Leave Germany.....	3	Shipping and Weather.....	4
Canada Supports England.....	3	Woman's Varied Interests.....	5
Tennessee's Relief Trip Held Up.....	4	Society.....	5
South American Buyers Here.....	12	Editorial.....	6
FOREIGN.		Theatrical.....	7
Pope Pius Dead.....	1	Obituary.....	7
LOCAL.		Sports.....	8 and 9
Foodstuff Prices to Soar.....	7	Buyers Now in the City.....	10
Barnes Loses Test on Delegates.....	12	Real Estate.....	10
Many Succumb to Heat.....	12	Army and Navy.....	10
Woman Beaten in Strange Attack.....	12	Police, Fire Depts.....	10
		Court Calendars.....	11
		Financial.....	11